

Method and arrangement for encoding and decoding images.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a method of encoding images including areas of relevant image data and areas of irrelevant image data, comprising the step of identifying said irrelevant image data. The invention also relates to a method of decoding encoded images and
5 corresponding arrangements for encoding and decoding.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Video images usually have a rectangular shape, but the user is not always interested in the whole rectangular image area. For example, medical images often comprise
10 medically relevant information in a circular area. The images thus exhibit a sharp transition between this circular area and an irrelevant (usually black) background. German Patent DE 36 13 759 discloses a method of recording such images. Data compression is herein achieved by omitting the pixels of the irrelevant image areas. The boundary between the relevant image area and the irrelevant image area is known in advance to both the transmitter and the receiver.
15 The receiver thus knows for each received pixel its display position on the screen.

Currently, video images are often encoded and compressed by encoding methods such as block transform coding or DPCM which exploit the correlation between contiguous pixels within an image. In such encoding methods, sharp transitions between contiguous pixels require a large number of bits. The boundaries between relevant and irrelevant
20 areas in the above-mentioned types of images thus affect the coding efficiency considerably.

OBJECT AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a method of encoding images by which the coding efficiency is improved.

25 The method according to the invention is characterized by replacing at least irrelevant image data next to a boundary between said areas by pseudo-image data smoothing the transition between relevant and irrelevant image data. Experiments have shown that medical images can now be encoded at a 30% lower bit rate.

The corresponding method of decoding images is characterized by
30 identifying pseudo-image data in response to boundary information and replacing said pseudo-image data by predetermined image data. The sharp boundaries between areas of relevant image data and areas of predetermined image data are thus reconstructed. The reconstructed image has the same appearance as the original image which a medical specialist is used to seeing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 shows a diagram of a system adapted to encode and decode video images according to the invention.

Figs.2A-2E show signal waveforms illustrating the operation of embodiments of a modifying circuit shown in Fig.1.

Figs. 3A-3C show image areas further illustrating the operation of a particular embodiment of the modifying circuit shown in Fig.1.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig.1 shows a diagram of a system for encoding and decoding video images according to the invention. Reference numeral 1 denotes a rectangular image to be encoded. As has been attempted to show in Fig.1, the image comprises a circular image area 11 of relevant pixels and an image area 12 of irrelevant pixels. The boundary between both areas is denoted by the reference numeral 13. Hereinafter, relevant pixels will be denoted by $x[i,j]$ and irrelevant pixels will be denoted by $y[i,j]$. Pseudo-pixels will be denoted by $p[i,j]$.

The image is applied to a boundary detection circuit 2 which is adapted to detect boundary 13, e.g. detect abrupt transients from (black) pixels having a background value to relevant pixels and *vice versa*. A practical embodiment of boundary circuit 2 is disclosed in US patent 5,014,198. Boundary 13 is losslessly encoded by a boundary encoding stage 3 and transmitted or recorded. Lossless encoding methods are known in the art. For example, run-length coding can be applied to a mask defining the area of irrelevant pixels. If the area of relevant pixels is circular, only the centre and radius of a circle need to be transmitted. Boundary detection circuit 2 and encoding stage 3 can be omitted if the boundaries are known in advance.

Image 1 is further applied to a modifying circuit 4. This circuit receives boundary information from boundary detection circuit 2 and determines, in response thereto, whether applied pixels are relevant pixels from area 11 or irrelevant pixels from area 12. Irrelevant pixels are modified, as will be described hereinafter. The pixels are subsequently applied to a conventional image encoder 5, for example a block-based transform encoder or a DPCM encoder. The encoded boundary information B and image information I are stored on a storage medium for later retrieval, or transmitted to a remote receiver. The storage or transmission medium is denoted by reference numeral 6.

Embodiments of modifying circuit 4 will now be described in terms of their respective output signals. Practical circuits can easily be designed by those skilled in the art of digital signal processing. Figs.2A-2E show waveforms of the respective signals. For convenience, one-dimensional signals are shown, but it will be appreciated that the modifying operation is preferably applied in the two-dimensional image space. Fig.2A shows the input signal for reference. It comprises a series of irrelevant pixels $y[n]$ and a series of relevant pixels $x[n]$. The background of the image is here assumed to be black, hence all pixels $y[n]$ have the value of zero. Figs.2B-2E show suitable output signals of the modifying circuit. The respective

signals now comprise a series of pseudo-pixels $p[n]$ and the series of relevant pixels $x[n]$.

The waveform shown in Fig.2B is obtained by replacing the irrelevant pixels $y[n]$ by identical pseudo-pixels $p[n]$, the value of which corresponds to the first relevant pixel $x[n]$ beyond the boundary. In the waveform shown in Fig.2C, the pseudo-pixels $p[n]$ are chosen to gradually vary from their original value zero to the value of the first relevant pixel beyond the boundary. In the waveform of Fig.2D, the relevant image signal portion is mirrored into the irrelevant area. In addition, the pseudo-signal portion can optionally be low-pass filtered to further smooth the transition, so that significant AC coefficients are prevented from occurring and the coding efficiency is further improved. The waveform of Fig.2E shows pseudo-pixels $p[n]$ obtained by extrapolating the pixels $x[n]$ of the relevant area into the irrelevant area.

The extrapolation as shown in Fig.2E will now be described for the two-dimensional image space. In Figs. 3A-3C, the top-left corner of a rectangular image is shown. In Fig.3A, a pixel block 41 having an adequate size (here a 4*4 block is shown) is initially chosen to be such that the block includes a single irrelevant pixel 51 in the top left corner. The irrelevant pixel $y[i,j]$ is then replaced by a pseudo-pixel $p[i,j]$ having the average value of all other pixels in the block. In a mathematical notation, this is:

$$p[i,j] = \frac{1}{N^2 - 1} \sum_{n,m \neq 0,0} x[n,m]$$

in which n and m ($n,m=0..N$) denote pixel locations in the $N*N$ block. The above operation is repeated for all irrelevant pixels $y[i,j]$ along the boundary between relevant area 11 and irrelevant area 12 until the last irrelevant pixel 55 has been processed. Block 41 thus moves along the boundary as indicated by arrow 42. While the block proceeds, it may include pseudo-pixels generated beforehand, as well as irrelevant pixels not yet replaced. When pixel 52 is being extrapolated, the block also includes pseudo-pixel 51. When pixel 53 is being processed, the block also includes irrelevant pixel 54. Pseudo-pixels are incorporated in the averaging step, irrelevant pixels are not.

Fig.3B shows the situation after all boundary pixels $y[i,j]$ have been replaced by pseudo-pixels $p[i,j]$ (shown shaded). The block then moves in a reverse direction along the new boundary thus created. Fig.3C shows the situation at a further stage of the process. Irrelevant pixel 56 is now being replaced by the average of pixels in block 41 and the block is now moving along the boundary as indicated by arrow 43. As the extrapolation process proceeds, more pseudo-pixels will be included in block 41. Eventually, the vertex 57 of the rectangular image is reached. By then, all pseudo-pixels will have obtained nearly the same value. Image area 12 can thus be encoded very efficiently. The extrapolated image area can be further smoothed by using a 2-dimensional low-pass filter. This smoothing ensures that the extrapolated area does not contain a significant amount of energy.

Reverting now to Fig.1, a method of decoding will be described. A conventional decoder 7 (e.g. a block-based transform decoder or DPCM decoder) carries out the inverse operation of encoder 5 at the transmitter end. Decoder 7 thus reconstructs the pixels as

transmitted by the encoder. If they are displayed on the screen in an unaltered form, the pseudo-pixels will cause an image to appear, which the viewer (here a medical specialist) is not familiar with. A boundary decoder 8 receives the codewords B representing the boundary between relevant and pseudo-data. Alternatively, the boundaries are known in advance, in which case they are locally stored. The decoded pixels and boundary information are applied to a reconstruction circuit 9. In response to the boundary information, the reconstruction circuit identifies which pixels are pseudo-pixels $p[i,j]$ and which are relevant pixels $x[i,j]$. As will be appreciated in view of the foregoing description, the reconstruction circuit 9 does not affect pixels other than pseudo-pixels. The pseudo-image pixels are replaced by predetermined image data, e.g. black pixels. The image thus reconstructed exhibits the same sharp boundaries as the original image.

The conventional video encoder 5 (Fig.1) may be a block transform encoder. In that case, the video image is divided into image blocks which are subjected to a given orthogonal transform such as the well-known Discrete Cosine Transform. Most blocks will comprise relevant pixels only, others will comprise irrelevant pixels only, and so-called "mixed blocks" will comprise both relevant and irrelevant image data. The above-described replacement of irrelevant pixels by pseudo-pixels now needs to be applied to mixed blocks only. The blocks comprising irrelevant pixels only do not need to be transformed at all. They can either be ignored, or encoded into a single DC coefficient (preferably zero, e.g. black).

In summary, a method of encoding images including areas of relevant pixels and areas of irrelevant pixels (e.g. a background) is disclosed. The pixels of the irrelevant area are replaced by pixels smoothing the transition between said areas. The image thus obtained is subsequently subjected to conventional image coding which now yields considerably fewer bits. At the receiver end, the pseudo-pixels are replaced by predetermined background pixels to reconstruct the original boundaries. If the boundary between both areas is not known in advance, the boundary is detected, encoded and transmitted to the receiver. The invention is particularly applicable to compression of medical images having circular areas of interest, but may also be used to encode other video images having irrelevant areas such as videophone images in which a head-and-shoulder area constitutes relevant information only.